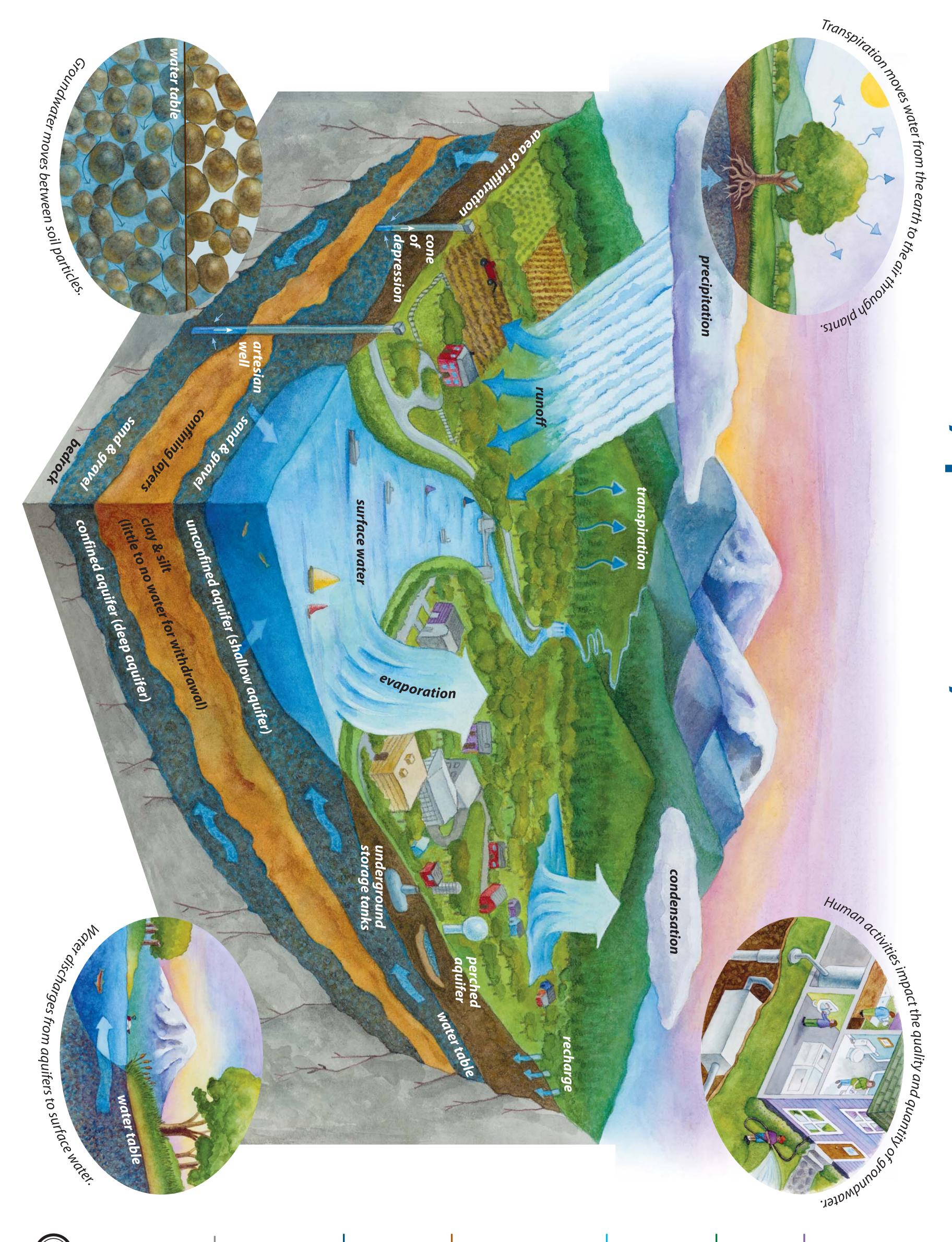
Drink it, Hidden conserve



the Hydrologic Cycle Groundwater &

Atmosphere & Area of Runoff

the above ground phase of the hydrologic cycle. Water changes forms—from liquid to gasas it moves through

Area of Infiltration

Water begins to infiltrate loose soil on its way to recharge aquifers. less permeable soil halt infiltration, creating small perched aquifers. This area is the most influenced by human activities. Small pockets of

Water Table & Shallow Aquifers

unconfined aquifer, filling it up to the water table. Groundwater now Groundwater saturates sand and gravel, defining this area as an "cone of depression." water from this saturated soil, drawing down the water table in a begins to flow horizontally toward rivers and lakes. Wells withdraw

Confining Layers

provide very little water for well withdrawal. permeability. These confining layers separate different aquifers and Layers of clay and silt slow groundwater movement due to their low

Confined Aquifer (Deep Aquifer)

of soil, are filled with groundwater and considered confined aquifers. cause water to flow to the surface naturally. Deeper, older layers of sand and gravel, covered by a confining layer These aquifers sometimes contain artesian wells where pressure may

Bedrock

Lying deep beneath the earth's surface, bedrock is a layer of hardened material that usually yields less water than sand and gravel.

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/groundwater For more information:



King County

Water and Land Resources Division Department of Natural Resources and Parks

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